The North Carolinian.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1875. NUMBER 26.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Kramer.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas M. Miles.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

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Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Albemarle House,
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Proprietors,
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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located; is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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DR. R. C. JENKINS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that section of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

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AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

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WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

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AT
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The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

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Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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MAIN STREET,

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ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET.

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and disposes the choicest of Liquors in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. The celebrated and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Parting Guest.

—O autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad,
Thy gentle wind and thy fair, sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad!

Ah, 'twere a lot to be blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft southwest
To rove and dream for aye;

And leave the vain low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power,
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste its little hour.

—*Bryant.*

BOB CRATCHIT'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It was a remarkable quality of the Ghost (which Scrooge had observed at the baker's) that, notwithstanding his gigantic size, he could accommodate himself to any place with ease; and that he stood beneath a low roof quite as gracefully and like a supernatural creature, as it was possible he could have done in any lofty hall.

And perhaps it was the pleasure the good spirit had in showing off this power of his, or else it was his own kind, generous, hearty nature, and his sympathy with all poor men, that led him straight to Scrooge's clerk's; for there he went, and took Scrooge with him, holding to his robe; and on the threshold of the door the spirit smiled, and stopped to bless Bob Cratchit's dwelling with the sprinklings of his torch. Think of that! Bob had but fifteen "Bob" a week himself; he pocketed on Saturdays but fifteen copies of his Christian name, and yet the Ghost of Christmas Present blessed his four-roomed house!

Then up rose Mrs. Cratchit, Cratchit's wife, dressed out poorly in a twice-turned gown, but brave in ribbons, which are cheap, and make a goodly show for sixpence; and she laid the cloth, assisted by Belinda Cratchit, second of her daughters, also brave in ribbons; while Master Peter Cratchit plunged a fork into the saucepan of potatoes, and getting the corners of his monstrous shirt collar into his mouth, rejoiced to find himself so gallantly attired, and yearned to show his linen in the fashionable parks. And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose, and known it for their own; and basking in luxurious thoughts of sage and onions, these young Cratchits danced about the table, and exalted Master Peter Cratchit to the skies, while he (not proud, although his collar nearly choked him) blew the fire, until the slow potatoes, bubbling up, knocked loudly at the saucepan lid to be let out and peeled.

"What has ever got your precious father, then?" said Mrs. Cratchit. "And your brother, Tiny Tim; and Martha warn't as late last Christmas day by half an hour!"

"Here's Martha, mother!" said a girl, appearing as she spoke.

"Here's Martha, mother!" cried the two young Cratchits. "Hurrah! There's such a goose, Martha!"

"Why, bless your heart alive, my dear, how late you are!" said Mrs. Cratchit, kissing her a dozen times, and taking off her shawl and bonnet for her with officious zeal.

"We'd a deal of work to finish up last night," replied the girl, "and had to clear away this morning, mother!"

"Well! Never mind, so long as you are come," said Mrs. Cratchit. "Sit ye down before the fire, my dear, and have a warm, Lord bless ye."

"No, no! There's father coming," cried the two young Cratchits, who are everywhere at once. "Hide, Martha, hide."

So Martha hid herself, and in came little Bob, the father, with at least three feet of comforter, exclusive of the fringe, hanging down before him; and his threadbare clothes darned up and brushed to look seasonable; and Tiny Tim upon his shoulder. Alas for Tiny Tim, he bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame.

"Why, where's our Martha!" cried Bob Cratchit, looking around.

"Not coming!" said Mrs. Cratchit.

"Not coming!" said Bob, with a sudden declension in his spirits; for he had been Tim's horse all the way from church, and had come home rampant. "Not coming upon Christmas day!"

Martha did not like to see him disappointed, if it were only in a joke; so she came out prematurely from behind the closet door, and ran into his arms, while the two young Cratchits hustled Tiny Tim and bore him off into the wash-house, that he might hear the pudding singing in the copper!"

"And now did little Tim behave?" asked Mrs. Cratchit, when she had rallied Bob on his credulity, and Bob had hugged his daughter to his heart's content.

"As good as gold," said Bob, "and better. Somehow he gets thoughtful sitting by himself so much, and thinks the strangest things you ever heard. He told, coming home, that he hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple and it might be pleasant to them to remember, upon Christmas day, who made lame beggars walk and blind men see."

Bob's voice was tremulous when he told them this, and trembled more when he said that Tiny Tim was growing strong and hearty.

His active little crutch was heard upon the floor, and back came Tiny Tim before another word was spoken, escorted by his brother and sister to his stool beside the fire. Master Peter and the two ubiquitous young Cratchits went to fetch the goose, with which they soon returned in procession.

Such a bustle ensued that you might have thought he goose the rarest of all birds; a feathered phenomenon to which a black swan was a matter of course; and, in truth, it was something very like it in that house. Mrs. Cratchit made the gravy (ready beforehand in a little saucepan) hissing hot; Master Peter mashed the potatoes with incredible vigor; Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple sauce; Martha dusted the hot plates; Bob took Tiny Tim beside him in a tiny corner at the table; the two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody, not forgetting themselves, and, mounting guard upon their posts, crammed spoons into their mouths, lest they should shrink the goose before their turn came to be helped. At last, the dishes were set on, and grace was said. It was succeeded by a breathless pause, as Mrs. Cratchit, looking all slowly along the carving-knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast; but when she did, and when the long-expected gush of stuffing issued forth, one murmur of delight arose all around the board, and even Tiny Tim, excited by the two young Cratchits, beat on the table with the handle of his knife, and feebly cried: "Hurrah!"

There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked. Its tenderness and flavor, size and cheapness, were the themes of universal admiration. Eked out by the apple sauce and mashed potatoes, it was a finished dinner for the whole family; indeed, as Mrs. Cratchit said, with great delight (surveying one small atom of a bone on the dish), they hadn't ate it all at last! Yet every one had enough, and the youngest Cratchits in particular were steeped in sage and onion to the eyebrows. But now, the plates being changed by Miss Belinda, Mrs. Cratchit left the room alone—too nervous to bear witnesses—to take the pudding up and bring it in.

Suppose it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning over! Suppose somebody had got over the wall of the back yard, and stolen it while they were merry with the goose; a supposition at which the two young Cratchits become livid! All sorts of horrors were supposed.

Hollo! A great deal of steam! The pudding was out of the copper. A smell like a washing day! That was the cloth. A smell like an eating house and a pastry cook's next door to each other, and a laundress next door to that! That was the pudding. In half a minute, Mrs. Cratchit entered; flushed, but smiling proudly; with the pudding, like a speckled cannon ball, so hard and firm, with Christmas holly stuck on the top.

Oh, a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage. Mrs. Cratchit said that now the weight was off her mind, she would confess that she had had her doubts about the quantity of the flour. Everybody had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for so large a family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. Any Cratchit would have blushed to hint at such a thing.

At last dinner was all done, and the cloth being cleared, the hearth swept and the fire made up, apples and oranges were put upon the table and a shovelful of chestnuts on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew around the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning a half one. Then Bob proposed:

"A merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us!"

Which all the family re-echoed.

"God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all.

He sat very close to his father's side, upon his little stool. Bob held his withered hand in his, as if he loved the child, and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken from him.

"Spirit," said Scrooge, with an interest he had never felt before, "tell me if Tiny Tim will live."

"I see a vacant seat," replied the Ghost, "in the poor chimney corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by the future, the child will die."

"No, no," said Scrooge. "Oh, no, kind spirit! say he will be spared."

"If these shadows remain unaltered by the future, none other of my race," returned the Ghost, "will find him here. What then? If he be like to die, he had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."

Scrooge hung his head to hear his own words quoted by the spirit, and was overcome with penitence and grief.

"Man," said the Ghost, "if man you be in heart, not adamant, forbear that wicked cant until you have discovered what the surplus is, and where it is. Will you decide what men shall live, what men shall die? It may be that in the sight of Heaven you are more worthless and less fit to live than millions like this poor man's child. Oh God! to hear the insect on the leaf pronouncing on the too much life among his hungry brothers in the dust!"

Scrooge bent before the Ghost's rebuke, and trembling cast his eyes upon the ground. But he raised them speedily on hearing his own name.

"Mr. Scrooge!" said Bob; "I'll give you, Mr. Scrooge, the founder of the feast!"

"The founder of the feast, indeed!" cried Mrs. Cratchit, reddening. "I wish I had him here. I'd give him a piece of my mind to feast upon, and I hope he'd have a good appetite for it."

"My dear," said Bob, "the children; Christmas day."

"It should be Christmas day I am sure," said she, "on which one drinks the health of such an odious, stingy, hard, unfeeling man as Mr. Scrooge. You know he is, Robert! Nobody knows it better than you do, poor fellow!"

"My dear," was Bob's mild answer, "Christmas day."

"I'll drink his health for your sake, and the day's," said Mrs. Cratchit, "not for his. Long life to him! A merry Christmas and a happy New Year!—he'll be very merry and very happy, I have no doubt!"

The children drank the toast after her. It was the first of their proceedings which had no heartiness in it. Tiny Tim drank it last of all, but he didn't care two-pence for it. Scrooge was the ogre of the family. The mention of his name cast a dark shadow on the party which was not dispelled for full five minutes.

After it had passed away, they were ten times merrier than before, from the mere relief of Scrooge the baleful being done with. Bob Cratchit told them how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter, which would bring in, if obtained, full five-and-six-pence weekly. The two young Cratchits laughed tremendously at the idea of Peter's being a man of business; and Peter himself looked thoughtfully at the fire from between his collars, as if he were deliberating what peculiar investments he should favor when he came into the receipt of that bewildering income. Martha, who was a poor apprentice at a milliner's, then told them what kind of work she had to do, and how many hours she worked at a stretch, and now she meant to lie abed to-morrow morning for a good long rest; to-morrow being a holiday, she passed at home. Also how she had seen a countess and a lord some days before, and how the lord was much about as tall as Peter; at which Peter pulled up his collars so high that you could not have seen his head if you had been there. At this time the chestnuts went round and round, and by-and-bye they had a song, about a lost child traveling in the snow, from Tiny Tim, who had a plaintive little voice and sang it very well indeed.

There was nothing of high mark in this. They were not a handsome family; they were not well dressed; their shoes were far from being water-proof; their clothes were scanty; and Peter might have known, and very likely did, the inside of a pawnbroker's. But they were happy, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time; and when they faded, and looked happier yet in the bright sparklings of the spirit's torch at parting Scrooge had his eye upon them, and especially on Tiny Tim, until the last.

Saving a Vessel.

The ship Western Empire, seven of whose crew were recently drowned while endeavoring to land on the Florida coast, near Apalachicola, has been found thirty miles north of Jupiter inlet. The ship was caught in a storm three days after leaving Pensacola, and was dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. She subsequently made a voyage of more than five hundred miles, drifted within the influence of the Gulf Stream, and on toward the Atlantic, until she was discovered near Jupiter inlet, swinging to an anchor. At the time of the disaster the anchors were let go to bring the ship's head to the wind. The vessel piloted itself around the dangerous coast of Florida with its keys and reefs, until the anchor reached the bottom.

OUT OF THE PRIZE RING.

Incidents in the Life of John Morrissey, the Well Known Gambler.

The following incidents in the life of John Morrissey are given:

About the time Morrissey left the prize ring he learned that Commodore Vanderbilt had his eye upon a fast horse in New York, but that he hated to pay the price asked for him. Morrissey bought the animal and presented it to the commodore. Vanderbilt accepted the gift, and took Morrissey into his confidence, advising him to go into the "street" and speculate in stocks. John took the advice, and from the points furnished by Vanderbilt, he soon found himself on the way to a competency. About this time he thought seriously of taking up his residence for good in Troy, and with that object in view he made overtures for the purchase of a dwelling that faces a private park in that city. The aristocratic denizens of the neighborhood became alarmed at the threatened proximity of a prize fighter, and combined together and purchased the residence before he could complete his arrangements. When Morrissey found this out, he determined on revenge, and through a friend he purchased a lot immediately in the rear of the most elegant part of the aristocratic locality, and on it he erected a loud-smelling soap factory. The outraged aristocrats applied to the courts, but Morrissey's attorneys were clever, and availed themselves of each trick of the law to procrastinate the case, and the result was the soap factory was bought by the aristocrats at a price that made them pay dearly for their exclusiveness. Morrissey then moved permanently to New York city, and as his wealth increased he became anxious for political power and office. Possibly the real motive for this desire was the fact that Morrissey desired to leave his only son a recollection of his parent that would embrace something more than the history of a successful prize fighter and gambler. Be his object what it may, his ambition was gratified, and he was elected to Congress.

When Vanderbilt took possession of the New York Central, it became desirable to get an idea of his policy before the public, and at the same time have the public believe that the information was obtained incidentally and not made known with a purpose. With that object in view, a reporter of a journal whose editor was in the secret was detailed to interview Morrissey, and extort, if possible, the news from him. The scribe was elated over his commission, and succeeded beyond his wildest hopes. When the interview was about at an end, he said to his companion:

"Mr. Morrissey, what is the secret of your success in life? It can't be because you were a prize fighter, for better pugilists than you have died in the poorhouse."

Morrissey scanned his interrogator closely, and then said:

"If I answer, you will not publish it now?"

"Certainly not," was the response.

"Then," said Morrissey, "my word is my bond. I never refuse to help any one who asks for aid, if it is in my power. If I find a man disposed to be my friend I tie to him with hooks of steel, and if I find a man going out of his way to do me or mine dirt, I go for him until he goes in the hole."

At a Revival Meeting.

A brief and simple description of one of Moody and Sankey's morning meetings which have recently drawn such crowds to the Brooklyn Tabernacle will interest many of our readers. It was about half past seven when we entered the Brooklyn Tabernacle—a building which will seat about five thousand people. Although so early in the morning, and half an hour before the time for the opening of the meeting, the vast auditorium was nearly half filled, and before eight o'clock there was not a vacant seat to be found, and many were standing in the aisles and about the doors. About a quarter of eight a gentleman rose, and saying he would take that time to speak what was in his mind, related some incidents in his own religious experience. Immediately following several hymns were sung—familiar ones, such as, "Just as I am," "A charge to keep I have," "Jesus, lover of my soul"—these hymns being apparently started by different persons, and the congregation joining. The two evangelists entered promptly and quietly, Mr. Moody taking his seat on the platform, and Mr. Sankey at the melodeon. For one moment Mr. Moody bowed his head as in silent prayer, then rose and said: "Let us open the meeting by singing the fifty-sixth hymn." Led by Mr. Sankey, the vast assembly sang. A list of requests for prayer was then slowly read, while the congregation bowed their heads in silent supplication, after which audible prayer was offered for the cases presented. After the hymn, "Oh, sing of His mighty love!" Mr. Moody read the passage of Scripture found in Mark, v. 24 34, making brief but forcible remarks on the value of faith and confession of sin. Another hymn, and then the meeting was thrown open to any who wished to speak. There was no delay; one after another rose, speaking briefly of their own religious feelings, of the conversion of friends, or presenting some case of interest, or giving a word of encouragement to those who desired to become Christians.

There were eight who thus spoke, the remarks being intermingled with prayer and singing. Two or three times, when something said suggested a particular hymn, Mr. Sankey would mention it, and one verse was sung. Once he sang alone, "Every day and hour," his clear, expressive voice interpreting plainly the manifest feelings of his heart. An opportunity was given for any who had recently been converted to say a word; and after several had briefly spoken, all those who desired prayer for themselves made their wish known by rising or speaking. Mr. Moody offered an earnest prayer for these, and for others who had been mentioned in the meeting. He then said if any desired personal advice or conversation on the subject of religion, if they would go to certain rooms designated, at the close of the meeting, he and Mr. Sankey, or other friends, would see them. "Now," said Mr. Moody, "let us have three minutes' silent prayer for this young man dying of consumption." (The request had previously been presented.) Every head was bowed. "We will close by singing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'" And then the great throng slowly dispersed, the meeting having been exactly one hour long.

How Fortunate.

Barnum has been lecturing at Chicago, and he tells the following story: In his museum, a gentleman and daughter stood gazing at the Siamese twins. The showman said they were the most remarkable phenomenon in the known world, were born in Siam, etc. "Brothers, I suppose?" remarked the gentleman, interrogatively, still looking with wonder at the twins. "Yes, sir, brothers; natural brothers, too," said the showman. "My dear, said the visitor, religiously, turning to his daughter, "think of the goodness of Providence in thus linking two natural brothers together, instead of two strangers."

A WRESTLING MATCH.

The Games of the Ancients Revived—A Long Pull.

When we read of the wrestling matches of ancient Roman times, we can scarcely believe that in this nineteenth century they are revived again in all their glory. Yet such is the case.

Andre Christol and William Miller wrestled on the stage of the New York Grand Opera House, after the fashion called Greco-Roman. The athletes, bared to the waist, went at each other with heads lowered, like wild beasts warily beginning an encounter, and grappled each other firmly around the shoulders, their hands striking the flesh with spiteful slaps. An instant later they were sprawling on their knees, still interlocked with their straining arms. Then they got back to their feet, without relinquishing their holds, and fought like boxers for advantageous grips. Suddenly Miller loosed his arms, and forced Christol to the floor, the head of the Frenchman striking with a thud. Christol nimbly regained a standing posture, and the contest was renewed vigorously. The athletes wrenched, pulled, writhed, and incidentally got into postures worthy of picturing, throughout a long and hard struggle. The violence of the exertion soon brought out sweat profusely, and their muscular, reddened bodies shone in the strong glare of footlights. Their wet skins became so slippery that a grip could not be retained, clasped hands or interlaced fingers not being allowed, and they were compelled to stop and be dried with towels. This sort of work was kept up for over three hours in the presence of some four thousand spectators. A report says:

The referee's call for the second round was made at half past eleven o'clock, and enthusiastic applause greeted the reappearance of the men. Christol had lost none of the vivacity of his manner, and bowed like a circus performer. Miller seemed to be in much the worse condition. The skin of each arm had been broken by the rough usage, and the blood had oozed out, leaving red marks on the inflamed surface. The round began and continued in a lively manner. Miller abandoned his inert scheme and exerted himself aggressively. It was an unremitting tussle, now with the wrestlers grappled face to face, now wriggling on the floor, and now flinging each other down to the floor with furious force. Christol clung again and again to Miller's neck, bending him down with all his strength, and as often was rudely forced off by violent effort. Their breathing was so labored that it could be heard in the furthest part of the theater in the short spells of silence, and the referee and judges bent over them to watch for the result. It came in the defeat of Christol, who, writhe how he would, could not keep his shoulders above the floor. The round lasted only three minutes, and left a fall apiece.

The third round was contested for two hours, and ended in a draw at two o'clock. Both men were utterly exhausted and unable to proceed.

Dissecting a Lottery.

If we may believe statements of apparently reliable men, says the New York *Times*, the Kentucky State lottery, which was in operation last year, was a swindle. It was at any rate an outrage, and all the more outrageous in that it was so successful. The first scheme did so well for the managers that they tried it again and again, until there had been six schemes. The first scheme was drawn in April, 1874. The original advertisement of this scheme was 60,000 tickets at $50 each, with 1,000 prizes of a total value of $1,500,000. The 45,000 tickets sold cost purchasers $2,225,000. Agents received ten per cent. for selling tickets, amounting to $225,000. The printing and advertising cost $100,000, and other expenses aggregated $50,000. The prizes having been cut down twenty-five per cent. because only seventy-five per cent. of the tickets had been sold, amounted to $1,250,000. Thus there was left $750,000 to the managers as profit from this single scheme.

This was certainly bad enough to start with. If the lottery had been honestly drawn under this showing, it would have been criminal, for it would have taken $2,250,000 out of the hard-earned savings of poor men and women in return for $1,125,000 paid back to them. But it was worse than appears at first sight. It is to be doubted if even $500,000 was paid back in prizes. For the managers, instead of putting into the drawing wheel only the 45,000 numbers sold, put in the entire 60,000 tickets, of which they themselves held 15,000. They took 15,000 chances of winning prizes, and it is probable that if the truth could be known, they kept to themselves considerable more than half the prize money. This was the meanest kind of robbery. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, present at the drawing, describes it substantially as follows: "The number of spectators was about 1,500, mostly mechanics and hard-working men and women. Even invalids could be singled out, each anxiously waiting to hear that he had made his eternal fortune. The intelligent mercantile classes were hardly represented at all. These 1,500 spectators held their own numbers in their fists, and watched the drawing for themselves and acquaintances. And how many of that large audience do you suppose were enriched that day? Not one. The biggest catch among them was one-tenth of $3,750, drawn by a man who had bought one-tenth of a ticket."

All About Colds.

Many of the colds which people are said to catch commence at the feet. To keep these extremities warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable list of disorders which spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes when they fit too closely, press against the foot and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they fit with comparative looseness, the blood gets fair play, and the spaces left between the leather and the stockings are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is, never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet it is not necessary to change them. This is a fallacy, for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole it is attracted nearer the foot itself by the heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person may prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting this rule. The feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although on taking off the shoe and warming them they will appear quite dry.

Southwestern Telegrams.

The Southwestern frontier people, says a Texas exchange, are beginning to find out what a real comfort the recently erected telegraph is. Dispatches like the following are constantly passing over the wire. From a father to his son:

"DEAR SON—Don't squander money buying the old woman them striped stockings, and that new hat she wanted. Go to Kern's and get whisky for it."

Reply:

"DEAR FATHER—The grand jury has indicted me for playin' keards, and I am in jail. Send some funds. I get enough to eat, but I ain't used to keepin' sich company."

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Christmas as it is in the Brown Stone Front and in the Hovel.

CHRISTMAS IN A BROWN STONE FRONT.

Rich people are never so much reverenced as at Christmas time. Then all of us who cannot live in brown stone fronts bow down before the brown stone element. Humanity thirsts for comfort as the pores of a sponge for water. The good, the beautiful and the true are all very well, but what the average man prefers is the luxurious, and the luxurious is represented by the brown stone front. The Christmas of the rich is a solid fairy land which our senses tells us exists, though not perhaps for us. The dog has more humanity in him than we have, for the dog hangs over Lazarus, while all our eyes are given to Dives. Rags are inviting in pictures, but purple and fine linen will do for every day. And so we dream of dainty saloons dedicated to graceful games and embellishments of holly and evergreen. Nothing unpleasant shall enter the voluptuous and innocent little heaven, with its firmament of gas jets, its floor wadded with carpets softer than clover, its delicate curtains, its brilliant tapestries, its illuminated Christmas tree aflame like the burning bush, its music and laughter and dancing, its warmth, its fervor, its repartees and its flirtations. This is the kind of Christmas found by the hundred in all large cities. Its antithesis is found by the thousand a little way in the back ground. What are the components of this unique bit of actual happiness. Have we reached it when we mention the sentiment of home? No. Family affection? No. Good health, good humor, animal spirits? No. All these, doubtless, have something to do with it, but by no means everything. What then? We know our carnal minded reader will not dissent when we reply, plenty of money. The sentiment of home and family affection, exquisite attributes both. Let it not for one moment be imagined that we wish to decry them. All that we claim is that you cannot erect upon them and them alone such a Christmas celebration as shall satisfy the average man and woman. To do this you must have plenty of money, and then we get the Christmas of the brown stone front, teeming with the rarest elaborations of the publisher and toy maker all the world over, and sending forth such an incense as must make Kriss Kringle feel he has not lived in vain.

CHRISTMAS ON A LOWER SCALE.

All this is perfectly compatible with a great deal of honest enjoyment among people of limited means, but the elements of which the average Christmas is composed are so well and so generally understood that it is unnecessary to refer to them at great length here. It is the extremes which, by contrasting with, explain each other. The holiday chiaroscuro is always exceedingly picturesque. We have seen the lights—let us not forget the shadows. These sad lines and gloomy streaks in the wondrous etching with which the year presents us at its holiday close, shall we not regard, these the fine prison, the hospital, the insane asylum, the house of refuge, the home for the fallen—can we cease to remember that such things are, and that they must also have a certain tinge of Christmas? At our own tables we eat and drink in comfortable security. Outside are the homeless, the friendless and the outcast. Do we flatter ourselves that we have won our comforts by our deserts, and that between us and our less happy brethren is the same distinction as between those who, spiritually gloating, sit self-crowned in the New Jerusalem and them that tap disheartened at the gates of pearl in vain? And then this labyrinth of wretched homes, of teeming tenement houses that forms so bleak and dismal a background. It would be interesting to hear upon what principles the rich man defends the boundless appetite he has for the good things of his Christmas table, and the very poor appetite he has for the sorrows and necessities of the people who occupy the block of tenement houses he owns. The very poor certainly have no Christmas joys worth mentioning. They furnish the somber threads to the gobelin tapestry of life, bringing into relief the brilliant colors. Doubtless much has been done for the poor this Christmas, as much is done every Christmas. But the fact remains that the vast majority of the wealthy, and those with comfortable means, do little in this direction in comparison with what they could do, and one of the worst signs of social degeneracy would be to ignore altogether the humane sentiments naturally associated with such an hour.

Life in Portugal.

In Portugal they have a singular yet beautiful practice which is called improvisatory singing. The singer who begins, goes on plying the other with verses, to which the second has to find rhymed answers; when he hesitates or stops, the bout is concluded, the parts reversed, and the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the fisheries, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, in the heading of your letter.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message of President GRANT is the longest he has written. We give a full synopsis in another column. It is a statesmanlike document which will not only commend itself to the people of our own country but also to the people of all other countries. It is sensible, comprehensive, plain and practical. As a faithful sentinel who stands guard over the liberties of the people he warns them of the danger threatening, that of ignorance led by unconscientious ambition and suggests the remedy—education as the corner stone of political franchise. With the instinct of a soldier, who places himself between his country and danger, he recognizes intuitively the coming peril of the Republic, boldly confronts it, and plants himself squarely with drawn sword and open Constitution in front of the school house. This is the key note of the Message and it will be well for the American people to heed the warning.

COL THOMAS POWERS.

As we have already stated, the First and Second Revenue Districts have been consolidated and Col. THOS. POWERS, of the Second District, retained as Collector. It is our good fortune to know Col. POWERS and we can bear testimony that in addition to being one of the most trusted and efficient Revenue officers in the South he is an earnest and influential Republican. He is Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the Second District and is as well posted in the politics of the country and the needs of North Carolina as any man we ever met. He is a Republican from conviction and principle. He understands the situation. Though modest and unassuming, he is a worker, and will cheerfully co-operate in every movement calculated to sustain and advance the interests of the great party of Liberty and Progress.

Frank Leslie, at his Mammouth Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York, issues seventeen beautifully illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of "The Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the illustrated weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable business. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on newsstands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo which, to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the *Illustrated Newspaper* receives during the year over 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book, the subscriber would have 3,328 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 460 pages each, and one-half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the NORTH CAROLINIAN, to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker.—This Veteran of the Agricultural Press continues to be a favorite with wide-awake and progressive ruralists throughout the country. No paper believes more thoroughly in the possibilities of good farming and the certain success which attends it, and none has done more than it to make these possibilities actual realities. The Rural New-Yorker, while providing a great variety of excellent family reading, and keeping and eye open to every event of public importance, looks sharply to the interests of farmers in all parts of the country, and discusses events from their standpoint. It is many years older than the Patrons of Husbandry, but heartily welcomes that organization, as it does all auxiliaries in efforts for the farmer's welfare wherein the Rural New-Yorker has so long and ably labored. In the recent rapid progress which the farmers' interests have made, farmers themselves will not forget the "Old Rural," which has done so much to make this progress possible. The Rural is sent, postage paid, for $2.65, or in clubs at $2.15 per annum. Address Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane St., New York.

The Greensboro *New North State* has entered upon its fifth year. It is one of the ablest of our Republican allies in this State. Though vigorously conducted and as true as steel to the party, we regret to learn that the Republicans of that District have not sustained it as they ought. Why is this? It is important for Republicans, and especially those in position, to have newspapers, but, as brother BALL says: "they cannot expect papers can, or will, be sustained for the benefit of the party, unless the party comes forward to their support"

The three richest men of the United States were said to be WM. B. ASTOR, CORNELIUS VANDERBELT, and A. T. STEWART all of New York. The former died week before last at the age of 84, and has left an estate worth $1,000,000,000. VANDERBELT, '82, and is worth $50,000,000. STEWART is 72, and is worth about $50,000,000 also.

The poet WHITTIER was recently asked to send his autograph. He sent this response:

"Our lives are albums, written through
With good or ill, with false or true;
And as the blessed angels turn
The pages of our years,
God grant they read the good with smiles,
And blot the ill with tears"

There is said to be a man at Harper's Ferry whose name is Samuel T. S. J. B. V. M B. Case—*Ex.*

What hindered him from taking the whole of the alphabet? Why mutilate it in this way?

THE CHRISTIAN UNITY is the title of a weekly religious paper published at Suffolk Va., at only $1 a year. It is devoted to the great work of Christian Unity. The issue of last week had an excellent likeness of Rev. R. L. ABERNETHY, President of Rutherford college

This thing of the English coming over here to get their calicoes is rather strange—*Ex.*

If each piece of calico had a girl wrapped up in it, though, it wouldn't be strange, would it?

TWEED the great Democratic "Boss" and criminal of New York has not been captured. Whether concealed in the city or left for a foreign port is yet a mystery.

The editor was dumb founded when he saw what he had written "Is there no balm in Gilead" appear in print "Is there no barn in Guilford?"

Congress has hardly got regularly at work yet. Not anything of importance transacted.

CHARLES O'CONOR, the great New York lawyer, is lying at the point of death

The Elizabeth City Sociables.

MEET EVERY WEEK.

From the many questions and answers at the meeting held at Col. Martin's, on Wednesday night, we select the following:

Ques. Who has the most remarkable cat in town? Ans. The Sheriff. He has a cat-o-nine tails.

Ques. Who invented kissing and hugging? Ans. Old father Adam must have been the man.

Ques. What is the foundation of good manners? Ans. Unselfishness and good sense.

Ques. What young lady in Elizabeth City has her given name like that of the wife of Moses, the Prophet? Ans. Miss Zipporah Weisel.

Ques. During whose reign in England was the title of Duke first known, to whom was it given and when? Ans. In the 14th century Edward III conferred the title of Duke on the Black Prince.

Ques. In what year was the Howe Sewing Machine invented? Ans. The first Sewing Machine designed for general purposes was patented by Elias Howe Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 10, 1846.

Ques. Why are women like churches? Ans. First, because there is no living without them; second, because there is many a spire to them; third, because they are objects of admiration; and lastly but by no means leastly, because they have a loud clapper in their upper story.

Ques. Why is a prosy preacher like the middle of a wheel? Ans. Because the fellows around him are tired.

Ques In what way is man distinguished from the brute creation? Ans. Man is intelligent, the brute is ignorant. Man is governed by reason, the brute by instinct. Lanark divided animals into three groups, viz: The Apathetic, representing the lowest form of existence; the Sensible, embracing the Crustacea and Allied species, and the Intelligent, where he placed the highest order of creation. Prof. Agassiz occupies somewhat different ground, but instead of noting them I would advise my questioner and others to read some of his delightful works. He is opposed to the theory of Darvin who claims that we are all decendants of the Orang-Outang, Ape and Babboon. Although a firm believe that Man was formed after the image of his Maker, yet sometimes when I see him under the influence of strong drink I am almost inclined to become one of Darwin's followers myself.

Ques. What promotes a liberal way of thinking? Ans. A thorough knowledge of ourselves and a candid allowance for the faults of others.

Synopsis of the Presidents Message.

The President opens by alluding to the fact that his seventh annual message is submitted to Congress in the centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people and refers with pride to the advancement that has been made from the time of the Colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactures absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery, and we have become possessed of the respect if not the friendship of all civilized nations."

He earnestly recommends that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislature making it the duty of each State to establish and forever maintain her free public schools, adequate to the education of all children in rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authorities, for the benefit or in aid directly or indirectly of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. He alludes to the importance of correcting the evil of vast amounts of untaxed church property, and estimates that by 1890, if unchecked, this property will reach a sum exceeding three thousand million dollars. He suggests the taxation of all property equally, excepting only the last resting place of the dead.

Relations with most foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. The President is happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal abolishing slavery in the colonies. The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth and the incendiary's torch firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings is the agent marking the alternate advance and retreat of the contending parties. The President narrates damage to the interest of all commercial nations, especially those of the United States, and the insecurity of property owned by citizens of the United States in Cuba. He had hoped Spain could be enabled to establish peace in her colony. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and friendly nation, he has patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events. The armed bands of either side now occupy the ground as in the past. And yet he does not think the time has come for this government to interfere. He says:

"Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and of its citizens entitled it to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary."

Alluding to smuggling through the free zone and cattle raids on the Rio Grande, the President says: "An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

Ocean telegraphs are discussed at great length, but no allusion is made to the postal telegraph.

Discussing specie resumption the President says: "Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress, at its last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, at farthest.—It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day:—Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industrial and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recogized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recoguized standard, specie becomes a commodity like products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs dues are paid in coin and because of pledges to pay interest on the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by nations with which we have dealings.

He recommends, First a repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a certain date, to be fixed in the act itself, say, not later than the first of January, 1877. A hearty reaction would set in at once, and with a desire to make currency equal to what purports to be.

Second, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed two million dollars monthly of legal tender notes by issuing in their stead a long bond, bearing three sixty-five hundredths per cent., of denominations ranging from fifty to one thousand dollars each.

Third, that additional power be given the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the reserve or decreasing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both. Restoration of the duty on tea and coffee is suggested; also a reduction on certain articles, such as hardly pay for the cost of collection, and such as enter into manufactures.

He suggests that some better means be found for veritying claims against the Government than through the Court of Claims, especially those growing out of the late war. They are in nearly every instance exorbitant.

Discussing the report of the Secretary War he invites special attention to making $3 10,000 of the subsistence appropriation available before the beginning of the next fiscal year, repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system, appropriation for torpedo trials by a corps of engineers and permanent organization for the signal corps.

The condition of our navy at this time, he says, is a source of satisfaction. Reviewing the details of its defects as compared with other nations he says, "But neither our continental situation or our foreign policy demand that we should have a large number of those powerful iron-clads while our situation and the nature of our ports combine to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances. We have fifty war ships, including fifteen iron-clads, now in hand on the Atlantic coast."

The postal service is entirely satisfactory. The President suggests the exercise of power for the exclusion of merchandise from the mails.

"The method of treating the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with such modification as experience may indicate to be necessary."

He speaks cheeringly and liberally regarding the centennial.

He says of the Bureau of Agriculture that it has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist, and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our climate and that it is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

He characterizes the condition of affairs in Utah as scandalous. "As an institution polygamy should be banished from the land."

"As this will be the last annual message I shall have the honor of submitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance, which may be legislated upon and settled at its session.

First, That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second, No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation or proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchise none, however, on grounds of literacy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third, Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth, Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. I recur agnin to the centennial year. It would seem as though now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth, Enact such laws as will secure a speedy return to sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

Signed U. S. GRANT.

Dr. Tutt's Expectorant.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have by the use of a few bottles entirely recovered their health.

A sojourner at Aiken, S. C., writes:

New York, August 30, 1872.

Dr. Tutt:

Dear Sir:—When in Aiken last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles by express for some friends.

ALFRED CUSHING,
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Corning's German Cologne at P W Melick's

Pine Toilet Soaps at P W Melick's.

Over 20 Tin Safes, best in town, at P W Melick's

About 60 Steads, of various styles at P W Melick's.

About 300 Chairs at P W Melick's.

All the Stool Chairs, solid poplar seats at P W Melick's

New cheap bed room sets at P W Melick's

Goods on third story, Prices on the bottom Floor at P W Melick's. 26-2t.

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Eclectic Magazine.

OF

FOREIGN LITERATURE,

1876.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints the best Essays, Reviews, Scientific Papers, Tales, Stories, Poems, and Biographical Sketches from the whole field of foreign literature, and it commends itself especially to those readers who seek profit, as well as amusement, in solid and healthful literature.

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In the department of general literature, the Eclectic is unsurpassed by any of the literary monthlies. A class of writers contribute to the English periodicals such as seldom appear in American magazines, and the choicest of their articles are reproduced in the Eclectic. Among the writers recently represented in its pages are the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Mathew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennison, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Alexander, and others equally eminent.

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It is believed that in this department the Eclectic is more comprehensive and complete than any other magazine not exclusively devoted to the subject. Its articles are written by the leading authorities in their special fields; such as Profs. Huxley and Tyndal, Richard Proctor, B. A.; Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

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There is no branch of literature more important and, at the same time, more generally interesting, than Biography. In this department, therefore, will be found sketches of most of the famous men of the present and past times.

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E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
25 Bond St., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

Pasquotank County:—In the Superior Court.

Mary Radford, Administratrix of James E. Radford, dec'd Pl'ff.

Against

Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford, Elizabeth Radford, Def'ts.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford and Elizabeth Radford the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday in February 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on that day, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court of Pasquotank County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the forgoing Summons be published in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for six weeks, notifying them to appear before this Court on First Monday of February, 1876, and plead answer or demur, to the complaint or judgement pro confesso will be given against them, according to the prayer in the complaint.

The 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court Pasquotank County.
26—6t.

mailed, post-paid, on receipt of $2.50

Address, J. L. PETERS,
848 Broadway. New-York.

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AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NOW FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

THE HARVEST IS GOOD!
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS!
TIMES ARE EASY!

And now is the time to Subscribe for

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THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED

Agricultural and Family Weekly.

THIS Famous Farm and Fireside Favorite will celebrate the National Centennial by making a better paper than ever, and furnishing its 53 Numbers for 1876, (each worth the price of a yearly copy) postage free, for $2.65—and in clubs of ten or more for only $2.15! This makes it the Cheapest Weekly of its class on the Continent, as it has long been the BEST and MOST POPULAR—in fact, the

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Moore's Rural has for the past Quarter of a Century been not only the Standard Authority of all branches of Agrisulture, Horticulture and Domestic Affairs, but a Choice, Pure and Unexceptionable Family Paper. Its Founder and Conducting Editor has had over thirty years experience as an Agricultural Journalist and his Associates possesses rare ability and practical and scientific knowledge. The aim is to render the issues of the Rural for 1876 superior to those of any previous year—to make the paper worthy the cordial support of all engaged in rural pursuits, and also an acceptable visitor to families in both Town and Country. It comprises over a dozen distinct departments,—Practical, Scientific and Literary, besides News, the Markets, &c.,—all carefully and ably edited, thus giving a greater variety of useful information and miscellaneous matter, interspersed with illustrations, than any other American Journal. Indeed it is

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And certainly the best one extant for the Farmer, the Horticulturist and Florist, the Stock Grower, the Dairyman and the Housewife. With "Excelsior" for its glorious motto, and "Progress and Improvement" its laudable objects, the "Old Rural" purposes to manifest more enterprise and spirit during the ensuing year than ever before, and hence prove itself in both Style and Contents worthy a largely increased National circulation. That it is the

BEST RURAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY.

Has long been acknowledged, and that it merits a Million of Subscribers is now conceded. Those who know the Rural will subscribe for 1876 without urging, and all others are invited to send for and examine specimens, which are mailed free.

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POSTPONEMENT

OF SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDS, &C.

THE PUBLIC Sale of Lands advertised in the "Carolinian" to be made on the 15th of December inst in front of the Court House door in the town of Hertford, Perquimans Co., N. C. by R. C. Jenkins is hereby postponed until further notice.

Persons wishing to buy privately until then may do so, (for cash or nearly all cash) at exceedingly low figures. The lands are rented out for the year 1876 to good and reliable tenants, who will cultivate the same free of any expense of the purchaser, thus securing to him a handsome interest on his investment, for the year.

The sale of Chattles advertised to take place at his Durant's Neck farm is also postponed, for unavoidable reasons, to Wednesday, Dec. 9th, at which time and place a small lot of Horses and Mules, with other stock, Farming implements Embracing Horse Powers, Threshers, Cotton Gin and Press, Carts, Plows, &c.; together with a small lot of Household furniture including a few choice Bed-steads, Mattresses, &c., will be offered. Terms Cash.

R. C. JENKINS.

Dec. 1, 1875.

R. H. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

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GENERAL

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Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.

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Address, GORDON & TURNER,
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"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the chance of a lifetime; and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a fortune for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a receipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a safe and sure guaranteed business opportunity. Sample box, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $2000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how it is done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

$ Down with Hard Times. $

SAVE MONEY and to do it, buy where you can get your Money's worth. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 35 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., since 1853 has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy; and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells everything at only one dollar.

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars.

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The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by them and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PAQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JO A. D ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great variety.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

☞ **GREAT MEDICAL BOOK** and Secrets for Ladies and Gents. Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
St. Joseph, Mo.
24-1yr.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

WOOD'S BUILDING,

on Road Street where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

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Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber

Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

WANTED.—The Manhatten Manufacturing Company are now reorganizing their general agencies. Energetic men may secure the control of all sales in specified territory of a staple article. A permanent cash business and a monopoly that may be made to pay $5,000 per annum. For particulars address, with stamp enclosed.

G. A LUMPKIN, President,
24-2t. 147 Reade Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers a more inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as the section of it in North Carolina. In longevity of life, healthfulness, it will compare favorably with the best, and more easy and cheap transportation to the eastern cities and market, in pleasantness of climate, adaptability of the people, in greatness of fertility and variety of soil, no section can be more favorably situated.

There are four fine steamers—now of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad is talked of, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication with Norfolk, and the whole United States, and this together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certainty of completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwelling and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $3.8 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 229 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash one in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Building, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood near school houses and churches are near.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY DEC. 15 th, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold in New York 114, Cotton 13¼, corn 74c.

☞ In reply to a correspondent we would say that the majority against Convention in this Senatorial District was 331.

☞ About 9 o'clock last night there was an alarm of fire on Speed Street. It was the house of a colored woman and was put out before much damage was done.

☞ We long to see the time when the Iron Horse is seen lapping his parched tongue in the waters of the Pasquotank. Then will come activity, business, and prosperity.

☞ "Kisses by the Sea," is the title of a new song; but we should think such kisses would be rather cold comfort this sort of weather. An experienced young man says they taste better by the parlor fire, and we bow to his judgement.

☞ LAWRANCE & SON have employed the services of JOHN FAIR, a Diver from Portsmouth, to recover rollers, chains, &c., that had "gone down" at their Ship Yard. During his submarine explorations last week he discovered a large boiler at the bottom of the river about fifty yards from shore, supposed to have been thrown overboard during the war They are now at work raising it.

☞ It is vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back on one half the world. The best way is to do what is right, whoever is pleased or otherwise.

☞ We have a townsman who, in his way, is a philosopher. He is seldom plethoric in the matter of spare change. On seeing the account of a recent bank failure he said "Well, I am thankful to think I can't be suddenly hurled from opulence to poverty." Who but he would have taken that view of it? Happy man.

☞ It should ever be remembered that there is almost invariably two sides to every question. The one side, when ingeniously presented, can be made to look plausable, fair and reasonable, but how often is it the case that when the truth is educed by a clear statement of the other side a very different verdict is rendered? "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good" is a safe rule in important matters. Those who do this seldom make great mistakes.

☞ We are informed that it is currently reported that we are a candidate for Congress and that we are working to secure the nomination. Certain of our friends in other counties urged us before the two last nominating Conventions to allow our name to be used, but we positively declined. We had no such aspirations then; we have none now, and for the third time we make the public announcement that we *are not* and WILL NOT be a candidate. We go further and say that even were it tendered to us unanimously we could not accept it. We trust this avowal will put the silly story, circulated this time by our enemies, at rest.

☞ We are an advocate of the Railroad. We always have been. We have always taken the ground that in as much as it will benefit all, the burthens of subscription should be borne by all. Intelligent, right thinking citizens do not object to taxation when they are satisfied that the money will be wisely and properly expended. And here it is that we insist that there cannot be too much care exercised. Any and every possible emergency should be prepared for and guarded. Locking the door after the horse is stolen is too late.

——A word further. Parties from abroad are here to make money. They confess it. In this they are open and frank. We propose to meet them with equal candor. We have no objection to their making all the money they legitimately can. That is business. But we protest against anybody taking a larger slice off our people than they can bear. We are for Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county. Their interest is our interest, and we propose to stand by them. We need the railroad. It will help them and help us We need it so much that rather than not get it we had better submit to almost any terms that will secure it. But let what is given be so guarded that it will be placed where it will do us the most good. We insist on this.

☞ Young men, take advice: Don't dissipate. We don't mean our town alone, but we include every town.. Don't indulge in the dissipations that demoralize and destroy. Of course we would not be personal, but we can recall an instance that made an impression on our mind—one we'll not soon forget. It happened not very long ago—where, it is not important to tell. Three young men, and of good families too, decided to "sow a little wild oats." They resolved to have "a good time." They "walked in" and kept it up for six successive nights. The result: A—— looked as if he had been drawn through a four-inch conductor pipe, with thirteen elbows to encounter in the passage. B —appeared as if he had been tied in a double bow knot, and sat upon by the Western giantess, and C—looked as though he had been fed through a squirt for nine months without an intermission and his eyes bore a striking resemblance to two burnt holes in a blanket. Each had his mark. Did it pay? Surely not.

☞ Competition is said to be the life of trade. It is equally true that it is the soul of cheap transportation. A railroad will make competition with our water courses. It will secure us not cheap transportation only, but *quick* transportation which we need quite as much.

Local Briefs:

Our former townsman GEO. W. BAKER was in town last week. He informs us that he has invented an adjustable top guide for circular saws and is about to apply for a Patent. This will be the third or fourth patent for his inventions.—The "Sociables" meet to-night at Dr. SPEEDS. These pleasant parties are enjoyed. Of course *we* don't "trip the light fantastic," but that's no reason why others shouldn't shake their feet if they feel inclined to. The other night we perceived a nervous twitching of the pedal extremities of several brothers who didn't get on the floor.—The time has come when it would be wise to guard well your Christmas Turkey's, or some one else will eat them for you.—Prof. TAYLOR, of Wake Forest College, delivered a lecture on Education in the Baptist Church on Friday evening.—The judicious use of printer's ink has made many business men's fortunes—Indeed.

How can one expect to rise
If he does not advertise?—

The Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company are erecting an extensive Ware House at their Wharf here.—Rev. Q. T. SIMPSON is about to start a religious weekly here, to be called *The Visitor*.—For Oyster's in every style go to LYON'S Saloon on Water Street.—The Deputy Sheriff returned on Thursday night minus his prisoner. "Ben" watched his chance, stepped off the boat, and escaped to the woods. Whether guilty or not he don't appear to want to be boarded at the public expense —The U. S. Revenue Cutter is now at our port. —Rev. Q. T. SIMPSON will preach in the Baptist Church Sunday night. Subject 'The Moral Murderer at the Tomb of his Victim."—JOSIAH TURNER is in town.

Local Port-Folio.

A foolish man—the one who goes to law in the hope of ruining his opponent and gets ruined himself. School belles—the "big girls" and School marms. Wants to be let a loan—the man who is hard up. Lady Killers—tight stays. Will make any one walk crooked—taking too much straight whiskey. Has a narrow understanding—the man who wears very tight boots.

Business Locals.

Fresh arrival of Bleached and unbleached cottons at Fowlers's, at *attraction prices.*

Buy your Christmas goods at P. W. Melick's. 2t.

New lot of calicoes at Fowlers—latest styles and lowest prices.

FOR SALE.—A couple of steam boiler Tube Cleaners. Apply at this office.

P W. Melick is still making improvements and additions to his Store and large additions to his stock. Call and see. 2t.

☞TO ALL☜

As we desire to begin square with the new year 1876, we hope that all in arrears for subscriptions to the NORTH CAROLINIAN will settle up by the 1st of January.

Neighboring Counties.

—Sheriff Bell, of Bertie, escorted three convicts last week to the Penetentiary. Cases of larceny.

—The Grangers of Bertie will hold a meeting at Windsor on the 6th of January.

—The Hatteras telegraph has been constructed as far as New River Inlet.

—The Roanoke Island fishermen are making extensive preparations for the coming season.

—Everything is reported quiet in Currituck. Court there on the 10th of January.

—Morrisetts Wharf is becoming an important shipping point. The "Home Line" now makes regular trips there. When the rail road is built Camden will grow and prosper. It possesses the natural resources. All that is needed is development. Let the people do their share and it will surely come.

—From Perquimans we have several items. Mrs. ANNIE WHITE had a leg broken from the kick of a horse. An old colored man was found dead in a cabin on the land of James Sumner. He was dreadfully burned. It is thought that he fell in the fire and was too feeble to get out.

During the month of November Superintendent Mills of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, travelled through Eastern Carolina with nine of the Orphans giving concerts for the benefit of the Asylum. During the month he travelled 315 miles by private conveyance, at a total cost for all expenses of $11 50, and obtained from contributions $1, 200. During this time he travelled on five different steamers, on the Cape Fear, Tar Rivers without any cost. This months work placed the Asylum ahead of all indebtedness for past months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Medicine that Cures

IS

VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the unexampled severity of the winters, the history of this country can furnish no remedy more appropriate to the immediate increasing demand. Vegetine may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For Scrofula in the blood, Vegetine is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood, if Vegetine is used according to directions. There is not a case of Scrofula in existence that Vegetine will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding

Vegetine is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY,

$400.00!!

J——, Dec 2, 1875.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was confined in bed to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head, and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could not see by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, used the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $500. To let me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use Vegetine, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until finally the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the humor disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly mark of the wound made. I am now healthy and feel grand since I took it. I am very truly yours,

O. K. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass

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It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is a blood remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any deleterious matter or system. It promptly and thoroughly acts upon the blood, it quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, relieves them from many aches, pains and ailments, and is truly a household medicine. It is an excellent remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves pain, cures all diseases of a blood from impure blood. Try it, you have a fair trial for your complaint, and then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it, it has cured me."

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, June 5, 1875.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold a total of 154 1-2 dozen (1848 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Sincerely a host passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly convinced of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

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A. GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

Toll. R. STEVENS Esq.

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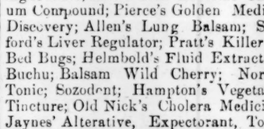

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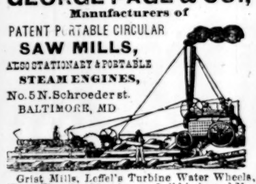

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Simple, Strong, Durable, always Reliable and satisfactory.

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Insures property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

TO DESTROY INSECTS.—Dissolve one pound of alum in two quarts of water, and pour it boiling hot into cracks and crevices infested with insects.

Kerosene lamps if kept full will never explode, as there is no room in the lamp when it is full for the accumulation of explosive gas.

CEMENTS. — for fastening wood to stone: Melt together four parts of pitch and one part of wax, add four parts of pounded brick dust or chalk. Warm before using and apply thinly to the surfaces to be joined. Diamond cement: Take of isinglass one ounce, gum ammoniacum half an ounce, gum mastic half an ounce, distilled vinegar five and a half ounces. Mix, and it is ready for use.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—To one cupful of mashed sweet potato add half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful or butter, two eggs, a cupful of sweet cream, a nutmeg grated, a teaspoonful of lemon essence, and a pinch of soda dissolved in a little water. Rub the butter to a cream, add the sugar, then the eggs, beaten till very light, then stir in the hot mashed potato. Cover a deep plate with puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven. When done cover the top with slices of fruit marmalade and sprinkle over it granulated sugar.

TO MAKE YEAST CAKES.—Boil together half a dozen potatoes and a handful of hops tied in a cloth. When the potatoes are done remove from the fire, mash them fine, put them in the hot liquor, set over the fire, and thicken them with three or four tablespoonfuls of flour. Let them cool till lukewarm, then add a cupful of good yeast and set in a warm place. When light stir in corn meal till a thick dough is formed. Place this in a lump on the pasteboard and slice off cakes with a knife, dry in the shade, turning often while drying. Pack away in a close vessel where the air will not reach them.

A FAMOUS CAKE.—Four pounds of flour, two pounds of butter, and two of sugar. Stir the butter and sugar together thoroughly, then mix half of it with the flour, together with a tumblerful of good home-made yeast, and one quart of warm milk. Beat it and pat it with both hands until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, then let it stand in a warm place until it is light, say five or six hours. Then add the remainder of butter and sugar, two pounds of raisins, and a small quantity of pulverized mace. This may stand over night, and put in pans for baking early in the morning. It should rise in the pans, and then bake an hour in a slow oven. This cake requires no eggs, and is used by economical housekeepers in winter, when eggs are dear. The loaves, nicely frosted, will be preserved moist for a long time.

Fall Plowing.

At a meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) farmers' club, reported in the *Husbandman*, we find the following remarks upon fall plowing:

G. S. McCann—I plowed a strip last fall for oats, corn, and potatoes this season, and then plowed it over again with the rest of the field in the spring. Where the ground was fall plowed there all the crops started earlier and looked better through the earlier portion of the season, but at the harvest I think none of them had any advantage over the crops raised on that which was not fall plowed. The corn on the fall plowed part was certainly more weedy than on the rest of the field.

L. S. Smith—I have had a great many years' experience in fall plowing, and I am well satisfied that on heavy lands it is attended by many advantages. Mr. De Witt in the past season had corn on fall plowed ground and on spring plowed, side by side, and the former was plainly the better. I have noticed, too, that wire worms and cut worms are less troublesome on land that is plowed in the fall. I fully believe that on all our heavy lands it is the true practice.

W. A. Armstrong—Summer fallowing will rid your land of the vegetation on which wire worms and cut worms subsist, and, as a consequence, having nothing to eat, they must die. I dug twenty-five bushels, all poor and bored through by wire worms. They were so worthless that I quit digging. The next season I planted the piece in corn, and had a good crop not troubled by worms; and there was a volunteer crop of potatoes of excellent quality from seed left in the ground from over winter.

Profit in Farming.

We take the following extract from an address delivered before a farmers' club: Profit in farming consists not wholly in dollars and cents. The intelligent farmer who loves his business, and successfully rears his family in spite of insects, drought or storms, and at the same time increases the fertility of his soil, without being ingulfed in a whirlpool of debts, is really richer in true manhood and life usefulness than many a millionaire with his ill-gotten gains. We do not expect, and hardly care to convince each other, that any one branch of farm pursuit is so much more profitable than others as to make us rush pell-mell to that branch, for which, perhaps, neither aptitude nor education in farm life fits us. Of course, as a body of intelligent gentlemen, we expect to learn many things from our comparison of views and statement of facts. For one, I shall be content if we show to each other several methods by which farmers with ordinary intelligence and without too constant and excessive toil, can secure enough of this world's goods to make life happy, home cheerful, our children intelligent, and an accumulating safety fund for our declining years. I would not have farmers all rich if I could, for very few of the rich men are such as we delight to honor; but I would gladly see that day of jubilee that must have so cheered the ancient world, when debts were banished from existence.

Sheep Raising for Profit.

With most farmers the raising and keeping of fine-wooled sheep for the wool only has not been profitable of late, and the question often asked is: "What breed will suit us best to cross with our merino ewes, so as to give the largest return for both mutton and wool?" The *National Live Stock Journal* answers this question satisfactorily, and recommends the Lincoln, Leicester, or Cotswold, taking pains to select rams of compact form and of only moderate size. The advantages to be expected from this cross would be improved carcass, of better mutton, maturing at a much earlier age, and as the markets now are, yielding a more valuable fleece than the full-blood merino. We should regard the experiment as involving no risk whatever, as the produce, in case it were desirable to return to the pure blood, could at any time be disposed of for mutton without any possible loss. We are perfectly familiar with the cross here recommended, and have always found it satisfactory. The cross-bred progeny have the form and general appearance of the long-wools, with a fleece of much greater density, the staple being very desirable for delaine goods, and commanding a much higher price than merino. The sheep are always hardy and remarkably good feeders.

His Bill.

A friend in Des Moines, Iowa, sends an account which was recently brought up in court in that city, which may be serviceable as a guide to young accountants elsewhere:

Mr. James Davison

To John Benton, Dr

For 3 iron wheelbarrows @ $15.00	$45 00
For 1 wooden do	15.00
	$30 00

Mr. Davison returned the bill as incorrect. Mr. Benton sued. When called in court, Mr. Davison said it wasn't right; first, because he never bought a wooden wheelbarrow, and second, if he had, the bill would have been $60 instead of $30. Mr. Benton, when called upon to explain his account, said: "I made three iron wheelbarrows for Mr. Davison for $45, but for one that 'wooden (wouldn't) do' I deducted $15, and I reckon that's right."

That was what the court thought, and so adjudged.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

Prof. Jenny's Report—Further Account of the Expedition—Condition and Resources of the Country Surveyed—The Quantity of Gold in the Hills—The Work of the Expedition.

The following is the substance of Professor Jenny's report regarding the Black Hills country:

The expedition left Fort Laramie May 25, and reached the southern base of the Black Hills June 3, after a march of about one hundred and thirty-five miles, and camped upon the east fork of the Beaver creek, when the work of exploring the hills was immediately entered into and continued unceasingly until the return of the expedition to Fort Laramie, Oct. 13, nearly five months. The Black Hills of Dakota are located between the two forks of the Cheyenne river and occupy an area included between the one hundred and third and one hundred and fifth meridians of longitude, and the forty-third and forty-fifth parallels of latitude; they extend about one hundred miles in a northerly direction, with a breadth of from forty to sixty miles. The one hundred and fourth meridian, which is the boundary between Wyoming and Dakota, passes through the central portion of the hills, leaving the greatest area in the Territory of Dakota.

Without entering into details regarding the manner of working or of the incidents in the history of the expedition, how, on reaching the hills, I found miners prospecting on French creek; how after a month's work gold was found in paying quantities on Spring and Rapid creeks; how the miners poured by hundreds into the hills, and, accompanying me, gave me great assistance in prospecting the country. I will briefly state such results of the work as will tend to throw light on the probable future value of the region.

The portion of the Black Hills which may be designated as Harney's peak gold field, is almost wholly in Dakota, and extends about fifty miles north and south, with an average breadth of nearly twenty miles, covering an area of not less than eight hundred square miles; the valuable gold deposits, however, are found in the valleys of the streams which drain that area, the gold being derived from the disintegration of the quartz ledges, which are very numerous in the rocks of that region.

The most extensive and valuable deposits of auriferous gravel discovered during the past season were in the valleys of Spring and Rapid creeks and their tributaries, where in almost every case the gravel bars are very advantageously situated for working, and many natural circumstances contribute materially to the profitable extracting of the gold which they contain.

Timber of suitable size and quantity for the construction of flumes and sluices is abundant. The water supply is, in most localities, ample, and the fall of the streams sufficiently great to enable the water to be readily carried above the level of even the more elevated bars and deposits of gravel. While as yet there have been discovered in the Black Hills no deposits of gravel sufficiently rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan or rocker, yet there are many bars in the Harney's peak field, especially upon Spring creek, the forks of those mountain streams, which, when skillfully worked by gangs of miners with sluices, will yield a good return for the labor employed and the moderate capital required to be invested. But little could be done in a single season in prospecting the numerous segregated quartz veins of this region, some of which undoubtedly contain gold. I have procured abundant samples for testing their value by assay.

The Bear lodge gold field, situated in the extreme northwestern portion of the hills, is wholly in Wyoming, and entirely separated from the Harney peak region. It does not exceed fifty square miles in area. The gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid creek, and are remarkable for the absence of quartz in the gravel, the gold being derived from the disintegration of feldspar, porphyry carrying irregular masses of iron and manganese ores. It is difficult to determine the agricultural resources or climate of the Black Hills by the observation of a single season, especially as I could gain but little information respecting the severity of the winters or the prevalence of early and late frosts.

The Black Hills rise like an island from an ocean of grass covered and treeless plains, watered by occasional and scanty supplies of rain, and the winds in passing over these plains gather some moisture which they part with as rain on being chilled by contact with the colder and more elevated region of the central portions of the hills. The result of this is the prevalence of frequent though not heavy rain falls, giving to the hills a most peculiar climate. There is scarcely a day from May to August without one or two showers, yet owing to the dryness of the atmosphere the climate was found to be very healthy. During the past season, after August 1, very little rain was experienced, and some of the smaller streams contained water only in pools. That this is remarkable rainfall, in a region where the average fall does not exceed ten inches for the whole year, was not the exhibition of a peculiarly wet season, is I can only judge by observation on the growth of the plants and trees. The abundance of trees and the coarseness of their grain, as well as the growth of plants on dry hillsides, exposed to both sun and wind, tend to show that the season which I witnessed was by no means a very anomalous one, though the amount of rain may have been somewhat greater than usual. In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the deep interest which you have manifested in the progress of the expedition, and for the material assistance of your hearty indorsement of its plans, and co-operation in its execution.

Very respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

WALTER P. JENNY,
Geologist Exploration of the Black Hills.

A Sad Little Story.

Private Cassidy, of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., has just been sentenced by a court-martial to three years' imprisonment, and with the additional punishment of having a ball and chain attached to his leg. Cassidy, it appears, while on duty as a sentinel, left his post without leave, and furthermore broke into the sutler's department and appropriated a few trifling articles. One of the officers of the fort, on his way to his quarters, after coming from town, saw his post vacant and his musket on the ground. He at once instituted a search for the missing man, and found him as he was coming from the sutler's shop. He was at once placed under arrest, and he is now serving out his severe sentence by order of a court-martial. Cassidy was the man who some time ago, while in the discharge of his duty, was compelled to fire upon private Howard, killing him almost instantly. Howard was a prisoner, having a ball and chain attached to his leg for desertion, and with the aid of two accomplices had his shackles loosened, so that when his time came to make a leap for liberty, he could throw them off. This he did, and made a desperate effort with his accomplice to kill Cassidy. The latter, however, although a young man not over twenty-six years of age, was equal to the emergency and maintained at a terrible cost the responsibility of his position as a sentinel. He was exonerated from all blame in the matter, and in fact General Hunt and his officers spoke of his conduct in the highest terms. Many of the dead man's friends, however, have always thought that he acted too hastily. The poor fellow has now forfeited the good feeling of the officers on account of his strange conduct, and he will have time to reflect upon his eventful career so early in life. He has never, it is said, been the same since the killing of Howard.

It is not generally known that the United States Treasury department employs two learned chemists, one of whom is constantly engaged in fabricating indelible inks, while the other devotes his talents to washing out the inks, and, thus far, chemistry has devised no ink which chemistry cannot efface.

THE BURIAL OF GUIBORD.

The History of the Case—Two Thousand Soldiers Attend the Cortege.

The remarkable conflict at Montreal over the burial of Joseph Guibord has claimed for the Canadian metropolis during the past summer a quite unusual share of attention from the press and public of two continents, and a brief review of the story will serve to refresh the general memory upon its incidents. Joseph Guibord was a French Canadian printer in Montreal, whose fame and prominence have been entirely *post mortem*, as he was in his life unknown outside his own circle of friends. When the Institut Canadien, a free reading room and library, was founded, he became a member. The Institut had upon its shelves certain books that were interdicted by the Papal Index, and Bishop Bourget, of this diocese, excommunicated its members. Guibord, however, refused to sever his connection with the Institut. In 1869 he died so suddenly that no priest could be summoned, and, of course, without opportunity to confess, recant and receive the last sacrament of the church. On the sixth of November, 1869, his friends sought to bury his remains, and were refused admission to Cote des Neiges, the parish cemetery, as the church authorities would not permit an excommunicated person to be buried in consecrated ground. His wife, herself a true daughter of the church, besought her father confessor to relent, and finally, at the instigation of her late husband's friends, applied to the superior court for an order to compel the church to allow his burial in the lot he had bought, and at the time of his death owned, in the cemetery. She obtained the order, and from a Roman Catholic justice, but the church appealed. The widow Guibord soon after died, and was buried in the lot alluded to. The Institut Canadien appealed the case to the highest tribunal, the Queen's privy council, and on Nov. 28, 1874, that body granted an order commanding the church authorities to receive the body of Joseph Guibord for burial, with the full rights of the church, in the consecrated ground of his own lot, a right of which they declared his remains indubitably possessed under the old French law.

Receiving the privy council's order last July, the superior court issued a mandamus commanding the Fabrique de Notre Dame, who control the cemetery, to bury the body with the usual rites. This was served Aug. 30, and on Sept. 2 the remains were taken from the tomb where they had rested six years, and borne to Cote des Neiges. The events of that day will be well remembered. French Canadians flocked to the cemetery to the number of a thousand or more, and violently resisted the entrance of the funeral cortege, which was attended by about three hundred of the friends of Guibord. M. Doutre, president of the Institut, and counsel and leader of the Guibord party, attempted to address the mob, which so infuriated them that they attacked the hearse with stones, and compelled its driver to seek safety in flight. The driver was seriously injured, and numerous wounds and bruises were inflicted in the conflict of the day, but no lives were lost. The body was returned to the tomb, where it has since been guarded by an armed force. Bishop Bourget published a letter in which he deprecated the riotous proceedings and urged his people to refrain from further violence, promising an easier and satisfactory solution of the difficulty by cursing the spot of Guibord's interment, thus protecting the consecrated cemetery from pollution. The next Sunday Bishop Bourget's decree cursing Guibord's lot was read in the church of Notre Dame. An interesting feature of the decree was its assumption for the Church of Rome of the power to apply its anathema to any specified patch of ground, and within any desired limits. The dispute was properly between the Liberal Catholics and the Ultramontanes, but in the heat of discussion its limits were enlarged somewhat, so that it came to be a weapon in which an allied force composed of Protestant and Liberal Catholic elements, and those professing no religious sympathy, were ranged against the Ultramontanes.

The military force of the city, numbering over 2,000 troops, paraded the city on the day of the funeral to intimidate those who desired to create a disturbance, and the body was deposited in an immense stone sarcophagus, intended to render spoliation of the grave impossible.

Wolves in France.

A French agricultural newspaper furnishes some interesting statistics in connection with the number of wolves in France. It seems that there are about two thousand able-bodied animals of that species, which destroy to the amount of about one thousand francs a year each. But this 2,000,000 francs is no way represents the loss occasioned by their presence; these 2,000 wolves, who only devour some 30,000 sheep a year, oblige the farmers to keep 200,000,000 sheep in folds, and render it impossible for them to feed in the fields as in England. All this entails great expense. The writer thinks that if proper measures were taken the young wolves might be killed in April, and the country freed from this scourge in the course of a few years. There already exists a body called the Louveterie; but they are reported to be anxious not to render their occupation useless by exterminating the enemy, and their hunting never assumes a formidable character. It may be doubted, however, whether it would be possible to get rid of wolves entirely, as in hard winters they come in from North Germany and Poland. We sometimes have them at Chantilly and Fontainebleau, but the days are happily past when the wolves round Paris lost all taste for sheep and took to shepherds. The wolves, be it remarked, are very cunning. A pack of these animals will go to a fold and place themselves all on the same side. The sheep naturally huddle together at the other extremity. On a sudden the wolves dart round, and the terrified sheep rush in a body with such force across the fold that they often knock down the barriers which protected them.

Don't Try to Conceal It.

More than fifty years ago, says a writer, my brother George and I were set to stick pumpkin seeds between the hills of corn. We both wanted to go a-fishing. Our father told us we might when we had stuck all the seeds we had. So we both worked as smart as we could. But the sun was fast sinking in the west, and we decided that our only chance to go a-fishing was to get rid of the pumpkin seeds in a more expeditious manner. Near by was a big, flat stone; so the stone was raised and the pumpkin seeds put safely under it, and the stone let back again to prevent any future exposure. Never, we thought, had two boys buried their secret more safely.

A-fishing we went and had good luck; brought home trout enough for all. Strange to say, when the seeds came up between the hills of corn, about one-third of the field had no vines. One Sunday afternoon we strolled with our good father past said field, and around said flat stone on every side was one mass of pumpkin vines! We stood confounded; these seeds had all sprouted out from under the flat stone, and our fault was manifested! The thing was so ridiculous, our kind-hearted father forgave us on our owning up to the truth, and the whole truth, and asking his forgiveness. It was a warning to us never to try to conceal a fault.

Solidified Milk.

A sample of condensed milk, weighing one cwt., has been exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, London, and an interesting experiment made thereon. This mammoth piece of solidified fluid was prepared by Hooker's process. It had been exposed to the action of the air for four years and three months, yet its quality was still so excellent that in a few minutes it was resolved, by churning, into good fresh butter. The trial was only one of a series made at the international exhibition, South Kensington, and elsewhere. In each case the same satisfactory results were obtained.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL TAXES.

Over $110,000,000 Collected During the Last Fiscal Year.

The United States commissioner of internal revenue in his annual report, makes a comparison between the amount of revenue, collected in the United States during the year ending March 31, 1875, and the amount collected in Great Britain, with less than one-fourth our population, under their excise laws, showing that the people of the United States paid $110,545,154.33 in currency, against $183,962,756.56 paid by the people of Great Britain in gold. From this he argues that those who find fault with our system as oppressive and vexatious should modify their complaints, since a given amount of taxes from some source must be raised to defray the necessary expenses of the government, to discharge its obligations, and to maintain the public credit.

The report shows that the actual amount of receipts into the treasury from all sources from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, exclusive of loans and treasury notes, was as follows:

Customs	$1,973,710,367.91
Internal revenue	1,956,159,725.30
Direct tax	14,810,189.37
Public lands	22,151,958.92
Miscellaneous	236,084,962.94
Premiums on loans and sales of gold coin	192,557,117.46
Total	$4,395,638,341.00

Commencing with the year 1866, there has been a continuous repeal going on year by year of such internal taxes as were most oppressive, or at least as gave rise to most complaint, until at present but few subjects of taxation remain. The taxes are now levied upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, upon articles embraced in schedule, upon such occupations, and upon banks, checks, deposits, circulation, and capital of banks.

The receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from the different articles subject to an increased tax, which were distilled spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco, were $3,203,818.85. The tax returned upon distilled spirits was $1,779,799.85. The commissioner says it will doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period—March 3, 1875, to June 30, 1875—was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became generally known through the proceedings in Congress that an increase in the rate of the tax would probably be made, and distillers, in order to realize the benefit of the increase, withdrew from bonded warehouses, upon payment of the taxes at seventy cents a gallon, 5,430,021 gallons in the month of January, 1874, and the enormous quantity of 11,504,356 gallons in February following, leaving still in the bonded warehouses over 7,000,000 gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increase of the tax from seventy to ninety cents per gallon was made by Congress. By law these spirits were allowed, after a bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouse one year before withdrawal, and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market, subject only to the former duty of seventy cents per gallon. Had these spirits been subjected, like those manufactured after March 3, 1875, to a tax of ninety cents per gallon, the difference in the two rates would have yielded to the treasury, after the entire withdrawal from bond, at least $1,400,000.

The net amount of receipts from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year, in the several States, is given as follows:

Alabama	$111,816.41	Missouri	$4,581,856.77
Arizona	10,263.06	Montana	23,666.10
Arkansas	71,823.39	Nebraska	292,472.30
California	2,93,536.19	Nevada	53,147.20
Colorado	70,531.82	New Hampshire	1,082,872.60
Connecticut	622,225.51	New Jersey	2,362,478.29
Dakota	10,040.18	New Mexico	21,365.52
Delaware	360,331.02	New York	15,206,893.21
Dis. of Colum	111,027.97	N. Carolina	1,629,994.37
Florida	184,547.31	Ohio	14,656,295.20
Georgia	387,154.12	Oregon	47,930.01
Idaho	19,136.00	Pennsylvania	6,141,956.40
Illinois	17,627,668.55	Rhode Island	231,767.50
Indiana	4,650,883.13	S. Carolina	110,818.00
Iowa	1,040,064.19	Tennessee	805,910.50
Kansas	133,585.84	Texas	257,448.37
Kentucky	9,022,636.66	Utah	31,545.51
Louisiana	593,151.83	Vermont	1,258,251.86
Maine	107,261.90	Virginia	7,639,639.97
Maryland	2,755,845.40	Washington	21,146.60
Massachus'ts	2,670,491.15	W. Virginia	509,684.34
Michigan	1,930,506.05	Wisconsin	2,264,864.14
Minnesota	224,362.45	Wyoming	11,942.11
Mississippi	96,0-5.38		

Commencing with the year 1866, there has been a continuous repeal going on year by year of such internal taxes as were most oppressive, or at least as gave rise to most complaint, until at present but few subjects of taxation remain. The taxes are now levied upon distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, upon articles embraced in schedule, upon such occupations, and upon banks, checks, deposits, circulation, and capital of banks.

The results thus shown do not indicate that the States paying the largest amounts of internal revenue pay in proportion to their relative population or wealth, nor that the consumption of their tax-paid commodities within their limits is in proportion to the amount produced, nor that they excel in general manufacturing enterprise. On the contrary, they rather show that whisky is distilled in largest degree in the corn-growing districts; brandies in the fruit districts; that fermented liquors are brewed in sections of the country where barley abounds, or in centers where that portion of our foreign population who prefer them as a beverage are found in largest numbers, and that tobacco, cigars, etc., are manufactured principally in or near the tobacco-growing regions.

The number of distilleries registered during the year ending June 30, 1875, were 4,736, and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated, 656 were grain distilleries, seven were molasses distilleries, and 3,945 were fruit distilleries.

The commissioner estimates that the collections during the fiscal year from all sources of internal revenue will amount to $122,000,000.

Facts About Tobacco.

The total receipts to the United States treasury, the secretary of the internal revenue office tells us, from tobacco were $37,303,461, showing an increase, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1874, of $4,060,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of $2,917,518. There were engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, during the last fiscal year, 125,498 persons, and in the sale and distribution of the same, 324,941 persons or firms, making an aggregate of 450,439 persons or firms directly engaged in this branch of national industry. Supposing the population of the entire country at the present time to be 44,000,000, and that two-thirds of the male population are in the daily habit of using tobacco, we have 8,800,000 consumers. Of this number probably 800,000, consisting of the growers or producers of tobacco and the laborers employed in raising the same, the manufacturers and their employees consume tobacco, raw or manufactured, for which the government receives no revenue. Dividing the 119,435,874 pounds of manufactured tobacco and the 1,967,959,662 cigars, etc., on which taxes were collected during the last fiscal year, equally among 8,000,000 consumers, and they will receive a small fraction (about an ounce) less than fifteen pounds of tobacco per capita, and with it 248 cigars or cigarettes.

The total amount of taxes collected on tobacco and snuff from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1875, is $225,356,219.78. The total collections on cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes for the same period is $68,233,206.

The Tables Turned.

An instance of marvelous astuteness on the part of a detective is reported from Plymouth, England. It seems that a police officer from Liverpool was dispatched to Jamaica to bring home a defaulting cashier, who absconded to that island some months ago. The detective landed at Plymouth with his prisoner, whom he had safely brought home, the only drawback to the success of his mission being that the prisoner is now at large and the detective is himself in custody. The contretemps happened in this wise: On arrival at Plymouth the detective and his charge proceeded to a hotel, where the latter, taking advantage, it is stated, of his custodian having fallen asleep in the smoking room of the establishment, "stepped out," and has not seen fit to return. The Liverpool authorities, being much annoyed at the disappearance of the defaulting cashier, have arrested the detective. They have, therefore, something to show as the result of their exertions, and may with justice boast that this is more than can be said in many cases where an officer has been dispatched in search of a fugitive.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad Digested for Ready Reference.

Don Carlos offered to establish a truce with King Alfonso in the event of war with the United States ..... Blockow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers of Leeds, England, have been compelled to discharge between two thousand and three thousand workmen, owing to the depressed condition of the iron trade..... A compulsory education bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress..... Reports from Fort Laramie, Neb., place the thermometer at fourteen degrees below zero. ..... John C. Johnson, one of the aldermen of Newark, N. J., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Financial troubles led to the act..... Bainbridge, champion amateur oarsman of the country, was beaten by Julian Kennedy, of Yale College, in a contest near New Haven. Distance, two miles; time, 14.56½ ..... A monument to Edgar Allen Poe was unveiled at Baltimore with appropriate exercises ..... The official vote of New York State for secretary of State gives Bigelow, Dem., 385,106, and Seward, Rep., 370,508.

A dispatch from England states that on account of the recent floods the sanitary authorities have declared a district of Bristol, with a population of six thousand souls, unfit for habitation until midsummer. Thousands of acres in the valley of the Trent will probably remain under water all winter..... The Staten island ferryboat D. R. Martin was discovered on fire shortly after leaving her dock in New York, and she was immediately run ashore and her passengers landed in small boats. The Martin burned to the hull, involving a loss of $50,000 ..... A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and to burn the town of Rangoon, Burmah, has been discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspition of complicity in the affair..... The losses by fire in New England during the month of October were $601,275..... The Chicago grand jury found a true bill against nine election judges and three repeaters, for alleged election frauds..... Tom Allen and Jim Mace have made a match to be fought in May next, for $5,000 a side..... Frauds in the pay rolls of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) navy yard are being investigated..... The Black Hills commission advise the use of stern measures toward the Sioux to bring them to terms ..... Alabama gives a majority of fifty thousand for its new constitution..... By a collision between a freight and construction train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, near Dennison, three men were killed and two wounded. One of the engineers disregarded signals.

The population of Massachusetts, as finally corrected at the census bureau, is 1,657,902. ..... W. R. Davis, ex-mayor of Carrollton, Ill., a prominent and wealthy citizen of that town, blew his head nearly off with a shot gun, during the funeral ceremonies of Paul Wright, who shot himself a few days previous. ..... Forty-eight revenue collection districts have been abolished by order of President Grant. It is estimated that $144,427 will be annually saved by this course..... Hazard and Excelsior elevators burned at Buffalo; loss, $157,000; insurance, $78,500..... John Clark, noted as a burglar, the murderer of John Trevor, was hanged in the jail yard at Rochester, N. Y. He listened to the reading of the death warrant, and the prayer of the clergyman, without betraying a sign of emotion. When the sheriff asked him if he had nothing to say, he replied: "Nothing, except that I have not had a fair trial." Clark made no confession of his past crimes, but addressed a note to the widow of Trevor, saying that he had atoned for his crime with his life, and made peace with God, and asked her forgiveness..... United States troops discovered Mexicans in the act of driving two hundred and fifty head of stolen cattle across the Rio Grande, and the American officer in command made a formal call upon the Mexican officers to return the cattle, which not being attended to, Texas State troops crossed the border and fought with four hundred Mexicans, some of them regulars. Several of the Mexicans were killed..... The terms for the purchase by Italy of the upper Italian system of railways have been finally arranged, and will be submitted to Parliament, the amount involved being about £32,000,000..... The canals of New York will be closed Dec. 10.

At Locustdale, Pa., while several miners were sitting on a box containing loose powder, a spark accidentally dropped in the box, which exploded. Alfred J. Steeley, John Durken and Mordecai Jones have since died. A man named Payne, also wounded, still lives, but his injuries are severe..... The case of the government against O. H. Burbridge and his sureties, for the return of the sum of $46,000 alleged to have been appropriated by Burbridge while treasury agent at New Orleans during the war, resulted a few days since in a verdict for the government of $36,000..... The sufferers from the grasshopper ravages are clamoring for an immediate distribution of provisions sent for their relief. Many of them are in great need, and a dispatch has been sent to Ottawa upon the matter ..... War between Japan and Corea is considered certain. ..... The Chinese crew of the German schooner Anna, at a point near Foo Chow, China, mutinied, murdered the captain and mate, and ran off with the vessel. The German dispatch boat Cyclops went in pursuit..... Don Carlos is lying ill at Durango, Spain..... Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, began their work in Philadelphia in the most promising manner..... The large clothing establishment of Marshall & Co., at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000..... The recent rains in California caused the breaking of two reservoirs near Sonora, Tuolumne county, carrying away a number of bridges and houses and drowning several children, and also stopping travel..... The steamer Uruguay is still detained by the governor at Jamaica, watched by a Spanish war vessel..... The crew of the vessel John Pascal, which was burned at sea while bound from Calcutta to New York, has arrived in Boston. ..... Orris S. Ferry, one of Connecticut's senators, died at his home in Norwalk.

The late Vice-President Henry Wilson was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812. At ten years of age he was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he continued for eleven years, during which period he only had in all twelve months' schooling. On attaining his majority he went to Natick, Mass., where he learned and worked at the trade of shoemaking, when, having accumulated some money, he returned to New Hampshire and studied for a while at the academies at Stafford, Wolfeborough and Concord. He afterwards returned to Natick and took an active part in the Presidential canvass of 1840, speaking in behalf of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate. During the next five years he was three times elected to the Legislature from Natick and twice a State senator from Middlesex county. He took an active part against slavery. In 1853 he was defeated as a Free Soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but in 1855 was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate. He introduced, in 1861-2, the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President, since which time his efforts have been seemingly directed to the restoration of peace and good will between North and South. He was a leader of the Republican party and a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

The attempt to open a Mormon chapel in Canada meets with considerable opposition. ..... The troops from the British residency, at Perak, Malaya, have shelled and captured two stockades at the village where Mr. Birch was murdered ..... The ground wherein Guibord's remains were buried has been declared, in a pastoral letter, as separate from the consecrated cemetery..... A memorial on behalf of 1,500 persons in the coal districts of Cape Breton has been forwarded to the local government at Halifax, praying for assistance ..... John Brown, colored, was arrested near Fort Valley, Ga., on the act of attempting to outrage a highly respectable young lady. He knocked out some of her teeth in the struggle. Subsequently a band of disguised men took him from the sheriff and hung him. ..... Gen. McDonald, chief of the St. Louis whisky ring, was found guilty on eight different charges and was remanded for sentence. The revenue authorities are jubilant over their success..... The annual report of Gen. Sherman states that the aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to the last returns received, is 2,543 officers and 24,031 enlisted men..... On the steamer Mikado, which arrived at San Francisco, were Capt. Graves, wife and two children, who were wrecked near Cape Byron, Aug. 15, and picked up after eighteen days' suffering in a boat, with five seamen, by the ship Syren, of Boston, for Honolulu. A long boat containing nineteen officers and men belonging to the same ship, has not been heard from.

United States Army.

The annual report of General Sherman, after stating the geographical limits of the various commanders, says: The aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to the last reports received, is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows: Five regiments of artillery, 270 officers, 2,504 men; ten regiments of cavalry, 422 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 11,000 men; available recruits, hospital stewards, ordinance sergeants, etc., 3,321.

During the past winter the troops in the departments of the Missouri and Texas were employed in an arduous and severe winter campaign against the Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians on the borders of the staked plains, who have for years been engaged in depredations on the Texas and Kansas frontiers, resulting in their disarmament and subjection to authority. If the military commanders can have control of the supplies needed by these Indians as they now have over their persons, I am convinced by a recent visit that a condition of peace can be maintained. The Sioux Indians have recently made incursions into northern Nebraska, mostly to steal cattle and horses from the farms along the line of the Pacific railroad and north of it. General Crook is of the opinion that the whole army acting defensively cannot prevent these incursions, and suggests that troops be stationed in the midst of the Indians so as to watch and prevent them from leaving on pretense of hunting. This is impracticable, unless the army can have the supervision of the necessary supplies of these tribes within the reservation, which is now not the case. The reports of the several commissions which have, under military escort, recently been engaged in exploring the country and in negotiating with these Indians, will throw much light on the subject. Generally speaking, the damage to life and property by Indians is believed to be less during the past year than in any former year, and the prospect is that as the country settles up it will be less and less each year until all the Indians are established on small reservations; but, until they acquire habits of industry in farming or in stock raising, they will need food from the general government, because the game on which they have hitherto subsisted has diminished very rapidly.

First Impressions in a Balloon.

From a lecture by Professor Wise on ballooning we copy the following: The impressions of a first ascension were very striking. It is like the earth falling away from the balloon. There is no vertigo; but the earth sinks, becomes flattened in appearance and finally concave. The position of the balloon seemed to be between to concavities. The prismatic effects produced by refraction are very beautiful; fairy scenes present themselves, and the mind becomes aroused to the glorious privileges it enjoys. To look down through the broken clouds was to witness a sight surpassing in beauty the magic caves described in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." The profound, solemn, and awful stillness which prevailed above the clouds was also remarkable. Even while moving at the rate of a mile per minute, the aeronaut seemed so utterly becalmed that a suspended cobweb moving with the balloon would not be agitated. In speaking of echo and ozone in the clouds, Professor Wise said the reverberations of sound among clouds were tremendous; and in explaining the echo which exists among them, he told a story of a conversation which he had with himself, instead of a person upon the earth, as he at first supposed.

The Poor Pantomimist.

Poor George Fox, the pantomimist, who has made millions of people laugh, is slowly dying of softening of the brain. While playing in a Western city some months ago he met with a curious accident. In the production of what is called the Freedman's Bureau he received a violent blow on the nose. In the scene a number of boys jump from the inside of a bureau near which the clown stands. Mr. Fox was standing rather nearer the bureau than usual, and the last boy who jumped out was a substitute, and larger than the one whom Fox expected to see. The boy in jumping struck his head against Mr. Fox's nose, fairly driving it in so as to strain the optic nerve. The blow felled him to the ground, and developing the disease which is now using up the life of the actor. It is advised that he would take rest, but this Fox refuses and still goes on playing, a doctor being a ways in the wings, and another actor ready to take the pantomimist's post when he fails.

All About Silks.

The following figures, giving the widths and prices of silks, will be interesting to the ladies:

BLACK SILKS.

	Width, inches.	Price per yard.
Bonnet	24	$2.00@$8.50
Sicilienne cashmere	24-52	2.50@ 8.50
Cachemire Parfait	25	3.00@ 6.50
Gros grain	24	1.50@ 3.75
Golden O	24	1.50@ 3.00
Gros grain, extra sublime	24	2.50@ 4.75
Cashmere du Rhone	24	1.00@ 2.85
Household silk	23	1.75@ 3.00
Gros grain and Lyons	22	1.00@ 2.50
Bonnet taffetas	24	3.75@ 6.00
Taffetas	18-24	.75@ 3.00
Cachemire perfection	24	1.25@ 2.10
Cachemire faconnie, for overdresses	25